

minus 10 months during each 10-year service period.

Environmental Impacts of the Proposed Action

The proposed exemption would not adversely affect primary containment integrity. The three required Type A tests would still be conducted within the 10-year service period while giving the licensee flexibility in scheduling consistent with Diablo Canyon's 18-month fuel cycles. The combination of the Appendix J requirement and the current Diablo Canyon Technical Specification requirement would necessitate that the licensee, because of Diablo Canyon's 18-month fuel cycles, perform Type A tests at the second and fourth refueling outages but then would not permit the third Type A test to be conducted on a schedule that meets both requirements. The Commission has completed its evaluation of the proposed action and concludes that the intent of Section III.D.1.(a) of appendix J that containment leak-tight integrity be verified periodically throughout service lifetime is met when licensees perform three sets of Type A tests at approximately equal intervals over the 10-year service period. Therefore, the change will not increase the probability or consequences of accidents, no changes are being made in the types or amounts of any effluents that may be released offsite, and there is no significant increase in the allowable individual or cumulative occupational radiation exposure. Accordingly, the Commission concludes that there are no significant radiological environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.

With regard to potential nonradiological impacts, the proposed action involves features located entirely within the restricted area as defined in 10 CFR part 20. It does not affect nonradiological plant effluents and has no other environmental impact. Accordingly, the Commission concludes that there are no significant nonradiological environmental impacts associated with the proposed action.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action

Since the commission has concluded there is no measurable environmental impact associated with the proposed action, any alternatives with equal or greater environmental impact need not be evaluated. As an alternative to the proposed action, the staff considered denial of the proposed action. Denial of the application would result in no change in current environmental impacts and would result in a larger expenditure of licensee resources to

perform a fourth Type A test within a 10-year service period. The environmental impacts of the proposed action and the alternative action are similar.

Alternative Use of Resources

This action does not involve the use of any resources not previously considered in the Final Environmental Statement for Diablo Canyon Nuclear Power Plant, Unit Nos. 1 and 2.

Agencies and Persons Consulted

In accordance with its stated policy, on February 16, 1995, the staff consulted with the California State official, Mr. Hank Kocol of the Department of Health Services, regarding the environmental impact of the proposed action. The State official had no comments.

Finding of No Significant Impact

Based upon the environmental assessment, the Commission concludes that the proposed action will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment. Accordingly, the Commission has determined not to prepare an environmental impact statement for the proposed action.

For further details with respect to the proposed action, see the licensee's letter dated February 16, 1994, which is available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC, and at the local public document room located at the California Polytechnic State University, Robert E. Kennedy Library, Government Documents and Maps Department, San Luis Obispo, California 93407.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 31st day of March 1995.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Theodore R. Quay,

Director, Project Directorate IV-2, Division of Reactor Projects III/IV, Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation.

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[Docket No. 50-322]

Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact Regarding Termination of the Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Nuclear Power Facility License No. NPF-82

The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission is considering the issuance of an Order modifying the June 11, 1992, Order (the decommissioning Order) that authorized the Long Island

Power Authority (LIPA or the licensee) to decommission the Shoreham Nuclear Power Station (SNPS), Unit 1, at Wading River, New York. The SNPS is located in the town of Brookhaven, Suffolk County, New York, about 50 miles east of New York City, on the north shore of Long Island. The modifying Order would terminate License No. NPF-82 and release the site for unrestricted use based on the successful completion of decommissioning.

Environmental Assessment

Identification of Proposed Action

By letter dated June 27, 1991, the former licensee, Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO), and supplemented by letter dated August 4, 1994, the current licensee, LIPA, requested termination of the SNPS, Nuclear Power Facility (NPF) License No. NPF-82 (Docket No. 50-322). NRC approved, by Order dated June 11, 1992, the decommissioning of the SNPS. The June 11, 1992, Order contained the staff's Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact related to the decommissioning of SNPS.

The licensee has completed the decommissioning and Final Termination Surveys of the SNPS. Representatives of the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE), under contract to NRC, conducted a series of independent confirmatory surveys, during four site visits from February 1993 through November 1994. The proposed action would be to terminate the SNPS License No. NPF-82 and release the facility and site for unrestricted use.

The Need for the Proposed Action

To release the SNPS for unrestricted access and use, License No. NPF-82 must be terminated.

Environmental Impact of License Termination

In June 1992, NRC approved, by Order, the decommissioning of the SNPS. The June 11, 1992, Order contained the staff's Environmental Assessment and Finding of No Significant Impact related to the decommissioning of SNPS.

Based on an agreement between the Philadelphia Electric Company (PECo) and LIPA, the slightly irradiated fuel stored in the SNPS spent fuel pool was transferred to the Limerick Generating Station for use. The dismantlement and decontamination of the SNPS began in June 1992 and was completed in accordance with an approved decommissioning plan (DP), as supplemented, in August 1994. All

contaminated waste generated during the SNPS decommissioning has been removed from the site.

The approved DP, as supplemented, contained the SNPS Final Termination Survey Plan (Plan). The Plan described the methods used by the licensee to demonstrate compliance with existing NRC unrestricted release criteria. The guidelines used by the licensee for residual radioactivity at the SNPS are consistent with the values provided in Table 1, of Regulatory Guide 1.86, which establishes acceptable residual surface contamination levels. NRC authorized alternative contamination limits for iron-55 and tritium above those specified in Regulatory Guide 1.86. These alternative criteria were presented to the Commission in SECY 94-145 and increased the allowable residual average and maximum total residual beta activity levels for iron-55 and tritium from 5000 average total and 15,000 maximum total (fixed plus removable) disintegrations per minute (dpm)/100 square centimeters to 200,000 average total and 600,000 maximum total dpm/100 square centimeters, respectively. This permitted the licensee to safely retain on site major portions of the reactor bioshield wall that did not exceed the gamma dose rate criterion or the surface contamination limits for other isotopes, but which would have required offsite disposal under the original iron-55 and tritium surface contamination limits of Regulatory Guide 1.86. A concentration limit for cobalt-60 in soil and other bulk materials of 8 picocuries per gram was also established. An average gamma dose rate criterion of 5 uR per hour above background, at a distance of 1 meter from indoor accessible surfaces, was used. For outdoor surfaces, individual gamma exposure rates are not to exceed 10 uR per hour above background at 1 meter.

The licensee implemented a phased approach to its Final Termination Surveys and completed final radiological surveys in August 1994. These survey measurements were verified by the NRC contractor, ORISE. The ORISE confirmatory surveys confirmed that the licensee's measurements meet the existing criteria for unrestricted release. Since the existing unrestricted release criteria have been met, there is no significant radiological impact on the environment from the release of the site.

With regard to potential non-radiological impacts, the proposed action does not affect non-radiological plant effluents and has no other environmental impact. Therefore, the NRC staff concludes no significant non-

radiological impacts are associated with the proposed action.

In accordance with 10 CFR part 51, the Commission has determined that the issuance of this termination Order is procedural in nature and will have no significant impact on the quality of the human environment. The proposed Order terminates the SNPS, Unit 1, Facility License No. NPF-82.

Alternative to the Proposed Action

Since the NRC staff has concluded that there are no environmental impacts associated with the proposed action, any alternative with equal or greater environmental impacts need not be evaluated.

Agencies and Persons Consulted

The licensee initiated the request for termination of the SNPS License No. NPF-82. The NRC staff reviewed the request and representatives from ORISE performed confirmatory surveys. The staff consulted with the State of New York regarding environmental impacts of the proposed action, and the State did not provide any comments.

Finding of No Significant Impact

NRC has determined not to prepare an environmental impact statement for the proposed action. Based on the foregoing environmental assessment, NRC has concluded that the issuance of an Order will not have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment.

For further details with respect to this action, see: (1) The licensee's request to terminate the SNPC license presented in letters dated June 27, 1991 (SNRC-1818), and August 4, 1994 (LSNRC-2178); (2) the Commission's Order approving decommissioning dated June 11, 1992; (3) the licensee's Termination Survey Final Report, Phase 1 (LSNRC-2101), dated September 30, 1993; the licensee's Termination Survey Final Report, Phase 2 (LSNRC-2144), dated February 4, 1994; the licensee's Termination Survey Final Report, Phase 3 (LSNRC-2173), dated June 14, 1994; the licensee's Termination Survey Final Report, Phase 4 (LSNRC-2184), dated October 12, 1994; and (4) the ORISE Final Confirmatory Reports dated July 1993, September 1994, and February 1995. These documents are available for public inspection at the Commission's Public Document Room, the Gelman Building, 2120 L Street, NW., Washington, DC 20555, and at the Shoreham Wading River Public Library, Route 25A, Shoreham, NY 11786. Copies may be obtained upon request addressed to the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Washington,

DC 20555, Attention: Director, Division of Waste Management.

Dated at Rockville, Maryland, this 3rd day of April, 1995.

For the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

Michael F. Weber,

Chief, Low-Level Waste and Decommissioning Projects Branch, Division of Waste Management, Office of Nuclear Material Safety and Safeguards.

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Decommissioning of the Depleted Uranium Impact Area of the Jefferson Proving Ground, Madison, IN; Notice of Intent To Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement and To Conduct a Scoping Process

AGENCY: Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

ACTION: Notice of intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), conduct a scoping process for the EIS, and conduct a scoping meeting.

SUMMARY: The NRC intends to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the decommissioning of the depleted uranium (DU) impact area (the Delta Impact Area) of the Jefferson Proving Ground (JPG), Madison, Indiana. The DU impact area was used by the U.S. Army, during the period of 1983-1994, to perform testing of DU projectiles and munitions in accordance with NRC License No. SUB-1435. The U.S. Army has requested an exemption (under 10 CFR 40.14) from NRC requirements in 10 CFR 40.4 to allow termination of the license with land use restrictions on the Delta Impact Area. This notice is to inform the public and any concerned parties of NRC's intent to prepare an EIS in conjunction with this proposed action and to conduct a scoping process that will include a public scoping meeting.

DATES: Written comments on matters covered by this notice received by June 9, 1995 will be considered in developing the scope of the EIS. Comments received after this date will be considered if it is practical to do so, but the NRC is able to assure consideration only for comments received on or before this date. A public scoping meeting will be held at the Madison Junior High School cafeteria located on 701 Eighth Street, Madison, Indiana. The scoping meeting will be held on April 26, 1995, from 7 to 10 p.m.

ADDRESSES: Written comments on the matters covered by this notice or the scoping meeting should be sent to: Rules Review and Directives Branch,